## **IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please substitute Table 1 on page 8 of the specification with the following Table 1:

TABLE 1. LEVELS OF FUNTIONAL FUNCTIONAL LOSS IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD) WITH CORRESPONDING DEVELOPMENTAL AGES (DA) OF FUNCTIONAL ACQUISITION\*

| LEVEL OF FUNCTIONAL LOSS IN AD   | Functional Assessment Staging (FAST) LEVEL | APPROXIMATE DA OF FUNCTION ACQUISITION * |
|--|--|--|
| Inability to hold up head independently  | 7 f  | 4 to 12 weeks                            |
| Inability to smile   | 7 e  | 8 to 16 weeks                            |
| Inability to sit up independently  | 7 d  | 6 to 9 months                            |
| Inability to walk independently  | 7 c  | 12 months                                |
| Inability to voluntarily say more than a single intelligible word in response to queries   | 7 b  | 12 months                                |
| Inability to voluntarily say more than about a half-dozen intelligible words in response to queries  | 7 a  | 15 months                                |
| Inability to maintain bowel control  | 6 e  | 24 to 36 months                          |
| Inability to maintain bladder control  | 6 d  | 36 to 54 months                          |
| Inability to independently perform mechanics of toileting correctly  | 6 c  | 48 months                                |
| Inability to bathe properly without assistance   | 6 b  | 4 years                                  |
| Inability to dress (put on clothing) properly without assistance   | 6 a  | 5 years                                  |
| Inability to independently select proper attire for the occasion and the season  | 5  | 5 to 7 years                             |
| Inability to perform complex activities of daily life independently (e.g., managing finances, planning and preparing a meal for guests, marketing) | 4  | 8 to 12 years                            |
| Inability to perform with customary facility in demanding employment and social settings   | 3  | Adolescence                              |
| Subjective deficit in adult functional capacity  | 2  | Adult                                    |
| Neither subjective nor objective deficit in functional capacities  | 1  | Adult                                    |

<sup>\*</sup>Adapted from Reisberg, B. Dementia: A systematic approach to identifying reversible causes. Geriatrics 1986; 41 (4): 30-46

Please <u>substitute</u> the following amended paragraph [0048] on page 19-20.for the original paragraph having the same paragraph number:

[0048] In one embodiment of the method of the invention, the therapeutic agent is minocycline, also known as Minocin, Minocin IV, Vectrin, and Dynasin. More generally, the agent may be any tertacycline tetracycline family derivative that is capable of crossing the blood-brain barrier. The cell cycle inhibitor may also be acetylsalicyclic acid, known as aspirin, or any salicylate that is capable of inhibiting the early phase of the cell cycle. The agent may be sirolimus, also known as rapamune or rapamycin, or any derivative of rapamycin capable of inhibiting the cell cycle, flavopiridol, ciclopirox, a paulone, indirubin, fascaplysin, olomoucine, roscovitine, Aragusterol A, valproate (also known as valproate sodium, Depacon, Depakene, or valproic acid), N-(3-chloro-7-indolyl)-1,4-benzenedisulfamide (E7070), or a farnesyl transferase inhibitor such as R115777, SCH66336 and BMS – 214662, or sodium butyrate.

Please <u>insert</u> the following paragraph into the specification on the first page prior to paragraph number [0001] and please renumber the paragraphs accordingly:

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a non-provisional application claiming the priority of copending provisional application Serial No. 60/411,282, filed September 17, 2002, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Applicants claim the benefits of this application under 35 U.S.C. §119 (e).